



ROOF COLLAPSED WITH FOOT BALL SPECTATORS.

Seventy-Five People Hurl'd Upon Red-Hot Furnaces and Glass Vats—All Terribly Burned—Ten Reported Dead and Fully Fifty Injured.

MANY WERE SLOWLY ROASTED TO DEATH.

THE DEAD.
J. A. Mulrooney.
W. H. Eckfeldt.
Edgar Flahehn.
T. J. Rappan.
William Valencia.
M. Vandina.
Tallyrand-Barnett.
Carroll Holt.
Frank Newby.
Fox.

Four bodies have not been identified.

THE INJURED.

The most seriously injured are:
John Brugh.
Fred Garity, skull fractured and left leg fractured.
R. E. Essman.
William Hausch.
Leon Gerard.
Clarence Burns.
F. Frechter.
John Doyle.
Fred Bewinkle.
George C. Miller.
Arthur Olsen.
George Hensler.
Fred Hartman.
John Houser.
Theo. Baker.
George Pellee.
Ed. Horns.
James Bowen.
Carroll Harold Palmer.
Albert Gerke.
George Campbell.
Albert Loux.
George Morshat.
William Conway.
Darcy.
W. Grant.
Otto Bernmeister.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—By the collapse of the roof of the San Francisco and Pacific glass works, at Fifteenth and Bryant streets, this afternoon, about fifty people were more or less injured, some of them fatally.

The victims were watching a football game between the Stanford and University of California teams, when the roof beneath them gave way, throwing them to the floor. Some of them fell on the furnaces, and one man of unknown identity was burned to a crisp.

Crowd Directly Over the Furnace.

At the central receiving hospital at 1 o'clock, five of the injured had been received. At the time of the accident but one doctor was on duty at the hospital and he was totally unable to attend the cases as they came in. A summons was sent out, calling upon doctors in the neighborhood to come to render assistance.

The crowd was gathered on the roof of a building directly over the furnace of the glass works.

When the roof collapsed, the occupants were precipitated upon the heated top and rolled off.

Fully forty were seriously injured. Seven of the dead are boys, ranging in age from ten to fifteen years.

There were more than 200 people on the roof when it collapsed, and of these at least sixty were thrown down. Those who were fortunate enough to be on a

solid section of the building hurried down and helped remove the injured.

Slowly Roasted to Death.

The heat around the furnaces was so great, however, that to many no assistance could be rendered, and they slowly roasted to death. Not two hundred yards away were 20,000 people, watching the football game, and when the news became known, there was intense excitement among them. The ushers went through the crowd calling for doctors, and many surgeons hurriedly left the game. The living victims of the disaster were taken to various hospitals. The Southern hospital, within two blocks of the scene, was soon overcrowded and many of the wounded had to be turned away. They were hurried to St. Luke's, the receiving hospital, and nearby drug stores. So scattered were they, among the various institutions that it was at first impossible to tell exactly how many were hurt or how seriously they were injured. The coroner did not have enough wagons to remove the dead and they were taken away in express wagons.

One Fell Into the Furnace.

Many private carriages were waiting outside the football grounds, and these were pressed into service to take away the wounded.

A high fence separated the glass works grounds and thousands of people attempted to get inside the inclosure. They were restrained with difficulty by a large number of police.

So far as known, the above list comprises all the dead, as the first reports were exaggerated. It is reported that one man, Joseph Gumper, fell into the furnace and his body was incinerated. There were two hundred people on the roof when it fell, and of these fifty-four went through.

The manager of the glass works realized the danger before the accident occurred and had sent for the police to compel the crowd to leave. Just as a squad of officers arrived from the city hall, the roof went down.

Eighty-two in Hospitals.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—Eighty-two persons, more or less injured, have been taken to the various hospitals or removed to their homes. Most of those killed or injured were boys between nine and sixteen years of age. Nearly all of the victims had their skulls fractured or limbs broken and sustained serious internal injuries.

The portion of the roof which collapsed was merely the covering over the ventilator bars at the apex of the building and was not constructed to sustain any heavy weight. The horizontal timbers in the center, corresponding to the ridge pole of an ordinary structure, broke near the center and the light frame-work underneath, with its covering of corrugated iron, turned inward, forming a chute, through which the men and boys were precipitated into the furnace beneath.

THRILLING EXPERIENCE OF THE YOSEMITE'S CREW.

MANILA, Nov. 29.—Rear Admiral Revery has as yet received no official report of the loss of the United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, which parted her cables and struck a reef off the harbor of San Luis d'Apra, island of Guam, during the typhoon of November 12, and was subsequently driven to sea by the gale, where she sank November 15. The United States cruiser Newark, will sail for Guam to-morrow to investigate the circumstances of the disaster. According to advices received here from unofficial sources, the wind was blowing from the southeast in the early morning of November 12, at the rate of a hundred miles an hour. The Yosemite had two anchors down, but both were dragged a mile across the harbor entrance. At 11 a. m., she struck the reef and moved in forward. She drifted for an hour and at noon, struck the rocks near Somaye, carrying away her rudder and damaging her propeller.

Launch Capsized.

A launch had been sent to find shelter, but it capsized and the occupants were drowned. They were Coxswain Swanson, Seaman Aubel, Engineer J. L. Mataney and Fireman J. L. Davis and Joseph Anderson.

The storm abated somewhat at 1 p. m., but was then renewed with vehemence from the southwest.

A dozen of the crew attempted to carry a line ashore but the boat capsized, although the occupants managed to reach land.

Meanwhile the Yosemite was being blown toward her head down and the forward compartment filling. The boiler and engine rooms, however, were free of water and the pumps were kept

going. The cruiser was being kept afloat until the afternoon of November 15, when the United States collier, Justin, which also had suffered damage to her anchors and had narrowly escaped the reef, was sighted.

The Justin attempted to tow the Yosemite with two chains and two cables, but these parted.

Vessel Soon Sank.

Finally 128 of the Yosemite's crew, twenty-six marines and nine officers were tied to the Justin together with \$68,000 Mexican.

The Yosemite soon plunged head foremost and sank.

The members of the crew were provided with temporary quarters at Acana, which suffered badly from the hurricane.

The typhoon was of unprecedented violence. Many are reported to have been killed or injured. At Agana three were killed and ten died of exposure.

The town of Marajan was destroyed, thirty of the townspeople being killed and many others injured. It is believed that there was considerable loss of life elsewhere in Guam, and all the crops were destroyed.

Many dwellings in Agana were demolished.

Mrs. White, wife of Major White, of the marine corps, the only white woman in Agana, took refuge with her husband and Commander Seaton Schroeder, naval governor of the island, in the cellar of the governor's mansion, which was already partly filled with water.

The United States steamer Solace, Commander Herbert Winslow, which left San Francisco, November 2, for Manila, was expected to arrive at Guam November 21, with supplies for the families of Governor Schroeder and the other officers.

ARMY BILL

For Re-organization Prepared by Secretary Root and Submitted to Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—The house committee on military affairs, to-night made public a letter received from Secretary Root, under date of the 28th inst., transmitting the draft of a bill prepared by the war department for the reorganization of the army. The letter says that the army as at present organized, under the present law, will cease to exist on July 1, 1901, and thereafter will consist of a total enlisted strength of 29,025 men. With further legislation, he says, the volunteers now in service must be discharged July 1, 1901, and the regular army reduced from 63,000 to 29,025 men.

Continuing, the letter says: "Without leaving much, if any margin for sickness, such as the campaigns of the past two years have shown us must be counted as an important factor in any occupation by the army, peaceful or war-like, of many of the islands which constitute the Philippine group, the strength thus fixed must prove utterly inadequate, leaving out of consideration, the service in the United States, in Porto Rico, and, for the time being, in the island of Cuba.

Many Serious Problems.

"The army is confronted with many serious problems, the solution of which demands not only intelligence and wisdom, but a showing of well organized force in our Indian wars is replete with incidents showing the futility of sending an inadequate force to bring into subjection hostile natives, such as those occupying the Philippine islands. It is presumed under these conditions that Congress will provide a sufficient number of men to care for the coast defense fortifications, to provide garrisons for the more or less permanent posts on the Canadian and Mexican borders and those scattered through the Indian country, small garrisons in Porto Rico and Cuba and a sufficient force in the Philippine islands to restore order and establish peaceful and stable conditions of government.

"In the preparation of the present bill the minimum number of men is fixed for each organization, with a proviso that the President, may, in his discretion, increase the number of enlisted men in any troop, battery, or company, provided that the total number of enlisted men authorized for the army by Congress shall not at any time be exceeded.

Maximum Number of 96,766.

"Authority is asked in this bill to raise a provisional force of natives in the island of Porto Rico and also in the Philippine islands. The organization of the native troops in the Philippines, will, under the peculiar condition existing there, be proceeded with slowly and with great care.

"The bill provides for a minimum organization of 58,924 and a maximum organization of 96,766. Estimates have been prepared as to the excess cost of volunteers, rendering from one and one-half to two years service, over the cost of a force of similar strength enlisted for three years service, and the total estimate of the various supply departments shows the excess to be \$16,746,000. It will, therefore, be seen that it will be more economical to obtain the increased strength of the army required at the present time as provided under the bill submitted herewith, than will be the case if more volunteer regiments are raised."

POPE'S END NEAR.

Father Lacombe, Recently From Rome, Says the Holy Father is Very Feeble.

BUFFALO, Nov. 29.—A special from Montreal says

The Rev. Father Lacombe, who returned from Rome a short time ago, is in the city on his way to the mission field in the Canadian northwest. When told by a reporter that alarming news had been received from Rome regarding the pope's condition, Father Lacombe said:

"Yes, the end is very near. The holy father's health was very poor when I saw him a few weeks ago. He received me as usual and questioned me concerning my mission, in which he seemed to take a great interest, but I could not help observing that a great change had taken place since last I saw him.

"He appeared thin and emaciated and his voice had a hollow ring. He was very feeble, so feeble, in fact, that he could not move about without assistance. The audience continued for upwards of a quarter of an hour and at its conclusion the holy father blessed me and those whom I might bless on my return. As he left the audience chamber I felt that I had seen the pope for the last time."

Remains to Lie in State.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 29.—The remains of Senator Davis will lie in state at the capitol to-morrow, which will be the feature of the obsequies of most importance to the public. Other than the military aspect of the funeral procession from the house to the capitol and the military guard of honor stationed about the catafalque, there will be nothing of the pomp of public was incident to the public obsequies to-morrow.

There has been no provision made for civic features and the religious services will be held in private on Saturday.

Weather Forecast for To-Day.

For Ohio: Fair Friday. Saturday, fair and warmer; fresh west to south winds.
For Western Pennsylvania: Partly cloudy Friday; snow flurries near the lake, Saturday, fair and warmer; fresh west to south winds.
For West Virginia: Partly cloudy Friday; snow in the mountains, Saturday, fair and warmer; westerly winds, becoming variable.

DAY OF THANKS OBSERVED OVER THE BRINY DEEP.

American Society in London Give a Thanksgiving Dinner, at Which 400 Were Present.

QUEEN AND MCKINLEY TOASTED.

Choute's Happy Speech—Day Celebrated by Americans at Berlin. Address by Ambassador White.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—More than 400 Americans were present at the Hotel Cecil this evening at the Thanksgiving dinner given under the auspices of the American Society, in London. Mr. F. C. Van Duser, president of the society, was in the chair and the guests included many distinguished American and English men. The after-dinner speeches teemed with international compliments, all the speakers dwelling upon the good relations existing between Great Britain and the United States and expressing the hope that these would continue. After the usual toast to the queen, Mr. Gully said:

"We will now drink to that distinguished man just chosen again to be the ruler of the greatest English-speaking community on the face of the earth for whom we wish a peaceful and prosperous term; and we trust that the two countries may be bound together forever."

The Lord Chief Justice, proposing the health of Mr. Choute, paid a tribute to the "long list of distinguished Americans sent to the court of St. James."

Our Happy Relations.

Mr. Choute, responding, dwelt upon the happy relations now existing between the United States and all other nations of the world, adding:

"We now see in the English papers that America has taken her place in the family of nations. We had thought she had always been there. In our childhood we were rather ignored, but our merits are now appreciated. Our youth resembled the earlier fortunes of Cinderella, but our fair godmother among the countries will not say that she is advised us to don our full panoply and to step into the Congress of nations, where we were received with friendship and cordiality."

At this point Mr. Choute checked his diplomatic references with an allusion to "keen eyed reporters," and branched off into the history of Thanksgiving Day celebrations and the special reasons why Americans should be thankful this year.

UNITED MINE WORKERS

Enter West Virginia for the Purpose of Organization—Campaign Prosecuted With Secrecy.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 29.—The United Mine Workers of North America have taken up a campaign of organization in West Virginia, ostensibly to present to the next joint inter-state convention of miners and operators a representation from the Mountain State to discount the contest of years by the bituminous operators against the competing and unorganized field there, with its much lower wage rates. Forty organizers are taking up the work, and they have established headquarters at Clarksburg and Fairmont. The organization campaign is to be led by Chris Evans, formerly the head of the United Mine Workers' Journal. In the Mountain State there are now about 20,000 miners, and scarcely more than five per cent of these are organized in the United Mine Workers. The scheme of the campaign, which in West Virginia must necessarily be conducted with great secrecy, was outlined at a recent meeting of the national executive board at Indianapolis.

SMALL POX SCARE

In New York—Disease Spreading. Twenty-four Known Cases Developed During the Day and Night.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—A smallpox scare which first came to the public notice yesterday, when two cases of that disease were reported at the West Sixty-eighth street station by the board of health, has spread until at a late hour to-night there were twenty-four known cases. When the first two cases were discovered, Dr. Benedict and Dr. Somers, of the bureau of contagious diseases, commenced a very thorough investigation of the district in which the disease appeared. The first two cases found were on West Sixty-ninth street. The two doctors, assisted by Dr. Thomas Burkhalter and Dr. Marxnach, of the Willard Parker hospital, commenced to vaccinate all people found in that house and the neighboring tenements. Many of the lodgers and tenants who live in what is known as "All Nations," block, between West End avenue and the railroad track on West Sixty-ninth street, persistently refused to allow the doctors to vaccinate them. Captain Frank Keay, of the West Sixty-eighth street station, detailed six men to assist the doctors in enforcing the vaccination. Up to 11:30 p. m., to-night, twenty-two new cases had been found. As soon as located they were taken to Willard Parker hospital.

Dr. Alonzo Blauvelt, the chief inspector of the board of health, was on duty at the board building to-day, ready for an emergency.

The officials refuse to say much, but it was learned that the disease is supposed to have started in this city from a negro actor, who belongs to a southern theatrical troupe. He came north a short time ago and boarded on West Sixty-ninth street, in the houses where the cases were found.

Aristocracy Fleecers Imprisoned.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The promoters of the Innocents Club, whose fleecings of

sons why Americans should be thankful this year.

In the German Empire.
BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Nearly four hundred persons attended the Thanksgiving Day banquet of the American colony in Berlin at the Kaiser of this evening.

The hall was decorated with American and German flags. A cablegram was sent to President McKinley, congratulating him upon the prosperity of the country during the last twelve months, and during the banquet patriotic songs were sung.

United States Ambassador White, who made the principal speech referred to the significance of the day and gave a number of reasons why all Americans should be thankful.

THEY ATE ALONE.

President and Mrs. McKinley Had No Guests With Them at the Thanksgiving Dinner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—Thanksgiving day was generally observed in Washington. All the executive departments of the government were closed and deserted save for a few officials who came to attend to the mail. Many of the government employees left the city to spend the day in other states. The municipal offices and most of the stores were closed. The white house bore a deserted appearance. President McKinley spent a little time in the morning in his office and at 11 o'clock entered his carriage and was driven to the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church, where he attended the Thanksgiving service. Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol, pastor of the church, conducted the services. The President went alone. Mrs. McKinley took a short drive during the forenoon, returning in time to send the carriage for the President. The day was spent quietly by the presidential household in accordance with Mrs. McKinley's desire to observe it in as homelike a way as possible. The presidential family had the regular Thanksgiving dinner at 7 o'clock this evening, the usual hour. For two or three years past there have been no invited guests and the dinner this evening was partaken of by the President and Mrs. McKinley alone. At all the churches in the city special services were held.

Day of Thanksgiving in Gotham.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Thanksgiving Day was celebrated in Greater New York in old-fashioned style, although the day as far as the weather was concerned, was by no means an ideal one. Heavy clouds and a raw, damp atmosphere prevailed and in the afternoon a hard drizzling rain came to annoy those people who, from pleasure or necessity, were out of doors.

BOERS ACTIVE.

Giving the British Some Hot Skirmishing—DeWet and Steyn Leading Their Troops.

CAPETOWN, Nov. 29.—General Knox, by a rapid march of twenty-six miles, succeeded in getting in front of General DeWet, placing himself between the

FAMILIES FIGHT.

One of the Number Fell, Pierced Through the Heart With a Bullet. More Trouble Feared.

WAY CROSS, Ga., Nov. 29.—Henry Robinson, a well known young man of this county, was shot through the heart and instantly killed here to-day in a fight, in which three of his brothers were engaged on one side, and Deputy Sheriff McClellan, of Ware county and two of his brothers on the other.

Jesse McClellan, deputy sheriff, met Mat Curt, Jim and Henry Robinson, and a fight ensued, in which McClellan's pistol was taken up. All the parties were put under bonds at the mayor's court, and it was thought the trouble was over. About noon, however, the three McClellans and the four Robinsons met, and a general engagement ensued. Jesse McClellan shot and killed Henry Robinson, while Mat and Jim Robinson were pretty badly, though not seriously injured. None of the McClellans were seriously hurt.

The Robinsons have sent for two other brothers, and more trouble is feared when they arrive.

Czar's Strength Increasing.

LIVADIA, European Russia, Nov. 29.—The strength of the czar is increasing. His physicians issued the following bulletin this morning: "The czar passed a good day yesterday. He slept about an hour. At nine in the evening his temperature was 97.5; pulse 68. He slept very well during the night, and felt more cheerful this morning. His strength is increasing. At nine o'clock this morning his temperature was 97.5; pulse, 60."

Movement of Steamships.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Arrived: Mainz, Bremen.

HAMBURG, Nov. 29.—Arrived: Pennsylvania, New York.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29.—Arrived: Montfort, Montreal.

FOUR HUNDRED ENGLISH SURRENDER TO BOERS.

De Wets Dorp Garrison With all Pieces, Ammunition and Men Taken by the Dutch. Gen. Knox Failed to Arrive in time to Aid Them.

BOERS FIGHTING TO THE BITTER END.

LONDON, November 29.—Lord Roberts cables from Johannesburg, under date of Wednesday, November, 28:

"The De Wetsdorpe garrison of two guns of the Sixty-eighth Field Battery, with detachments of the Gloucestershire regiment, the Highland Light Infantry and Irish Rifles, four hundred in all, surrendered at 5:30 p. m., November 28. Our losses were fifteen men killed and forty-two wounded, including Major Johnston and Captain Digby. The enemy is said to be 2,500 strong. Fourteen hundred were dispatched from Edenburg to relieve De Wetsdorpe, but did not succeed in reaching there in time. Knox joined this force, and found De Wetsdorpe evacuated. Seventy-five sick and wounded had been left there. Knox pursued, and is reported to have successfully engaged Steyn and De Wet near Vanhank, November 27. They retired west and southwest. Knox's messenger failed to get through, so I have no details."

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The disaster at Dewetsdorp has sent a thrill of alarm through Great Britain. The censorship continues so strict that there is no hope of arriving at a clear conception of the actual position of affairs in South Africa. For instance independent accounts of the subsequent proceedings and the re-capture of Dewetsdorp give ample details, not omitting to announce the capture of the two Boer wagons and a quantity of loot; but there is not the slightest mention of the surrender of four hundred British troops and two guns, which were not even disabled inasmuch as the Boers were able to use them against the British relief forces.

The ubiquitous DeWet seems again to have gotten away and so far, there is no news that the captured British have been liberated.

Taking into consideration the enigmatical military situation north of the Orange river, the smouldering rebellion in Cape Colony, the rumors that France has promised Mr. Kruger to press arbitration on England, if he is able to obtain the support of Germany, and that Lord Kitchener after all is not to be given the chief command in South Africa, the British government will meet the new parliament next week at an exceedingly inopportune moment.

No attempt is made to conceal the extreme irritation made by the adoption of a resolution of sympathy with Mr. Kruger by the French chamber of deputies.

The morning papers are unanimous in declaring that no intervention of any kind will be allowed to change British policy.

The Morning Post reviewing the situation says:

"The surrender at Dewetsdorp looks still worse in the light of the suggestion that probably half the towns we have garrisoned in the territories of the republics are in no better situations to resist attack."

The Standard describes the disaster as "deplorable, unaccountable and, at the present juncture, doubly unfortunate."

The Boers shelled the British with fifteen-pounders captured at Dewetsdorp.

Steyn and DeWet.

Ex-President Steyn and General DeWet, who were breakfasting at a farm near by, rode off to the westward, leaving the British front clear.

The British casualties were one man killed and six men wounded. Several Boers were also wounded. Several Boers were also wounded.

Steyn and DeWet have since been reported to be encamped to the westward, between Helvetia and the railroad, but the command appears to have broken up into three bodies.

District Commissioner Boyle, of De Wetsdorp, remains in the custody of the burghers.

Many farmers in the district have joined General DeWet.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Inquiries made at the war office here show the officials have no knowledge of Mr. Steyn being wounded.

CANADIAN TROOPS RECEIVE WARM WELCOME IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A detachment of 260 men belonging to the Royal Canadian regiment, Colonel Lotter commanding, which have just reached England from South Africa by the Hawarden Castle, arrived in London to-day and proceeded to Kensington barracks. Since their arrival at Southampton, where they were welcomed by Major General Robert MacGregor Stewart, the Canadians have everywhere been greeted with tumultuous applause.

General Stewart made a brief speech to the Canadians, during the course of which he said Englishmen rejoiced at their bravery and deeds just as much as they rejoiced over the honors achieved by the home troops and their kinsmen from all the colonies brought together by the war.

The contingent consists of companies A, B, and I. The Composite regiment of the Household Cavalry also returned on the Hawarden Castle. The troops' arrival in London was marked by the scenes of enthusiasm which have so often been rehearsed in the metropolis during the past year.

Great crowds awaited the cavalrymen and the cheering was lusty and long throughout their march to their quarters. Paddington, where they were detained was ablaze with color, as were the street along the route. Several regimental bands added to the general gaiety and the throngs sang "God Save the Queen."

A portion of the Household Cavalry detachment proceeded to Windsor, where they were received at the railroad station by the mayor and corporation. Cheering thousands lined the be-dazzled route to the castle, where the home-coming warriors marched past the queen and members of the royal family.

The Canadians will proceed to Windsor to-morrow morning and will there be reviewed by the queen.